

No. 9381		號一十三百三千九第	日七十月十年三十緒光	HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1887.	四拜禮	號一月二十英港香	PRICE \$24 PER MONTH
				ADDITION	NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES	INSURANCES	NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST:

LOST:

BITCH, White and Chestnut Spots,
 answering to the name of "JUNG." The
 owner will be rewarded if required by bringing
 him same to the Daily Press Office.
 (Hongkong, 1st December, 1887. (2325)

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVI-
 GATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE
 LOAN OF 1886.
 THE EIGHTH INSTALLMENT OF
 INTEREST on the above LOAN will be
 paid at the Offices of the Corporation, on and
 after the 1st December, 1887.
 For the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING
 CORPORATION,
 Agents Issuing the Loan,
 T. J. JACKSON,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 30th November, 1887. (2325)

TO LET.
 A FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK, for
 Four Months.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1887. [235]
TO LET.
ONE LARGE GODOWN at WANCHAI
 Apply to **E. D. SASSOON & Co.**
 Hongkong, 1st December, 1887. [235]
STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MIRZAPORE,"
 will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the
 1st December, at FOUR p.m.
E. L. WOODIN,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 1st December, 1887.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
 MONTRE

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, C
LOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS,
CALCUTTA, AND SEZ
PORTS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, AN
BLACK SEA PORTS.
ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND
PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA
ALSO,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
DUNKIRK, AND ANTWERP.

ON TUESDAY, the 13th December,
 Noon, the Company's Steamer
"ORION" will leave for SAIGON, with MAIL
PASSENGERS, SPECIE, AND CARGO
will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for Lo
don as well as for Marseilles, and accepted
placed through Marseilles for the principal
places in Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.
Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 13th

on bonds (any other kind of bonds)
 (Office). Contents and value of Packages
 required.
 For further particulars apply at the Com-
 pany's Office.
G. DE CHAMPELLE
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 1st December, 1887.

RUDOLF LASSIG, BURGSTALL
 (SAZONT).
MANUFACTURER OF GLOVES,
 (ESTABLISHED IN 1865).
EXPORT TO ALL COUNTRIES.

WANTED SOLE AGENT for Hongkong
 with First Class References.

PUBLICATION
 Of an Original Story by
WALTER BESANT.

with the Author, the New Story upon w
 WALTER BESANT is now engaged, ha
 secured for Original Publication in the
 "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
 The title of the Story is
 HERE PAULUS:
 HIS RISE, HIS GRIEVANCES, AND HIS FALL
 BY
 WALTER BESANT
 Author of "All Sorts and Conditions
 Men," &c., &c.
 THE OPENING INSTALLMENT
 appeared in the issue of
 SATURDAY (OCTOBER 15th)
 of the
 HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
 and will be continued
 EVERY SATURDAY,
 until completed.
 "HERE PAULUS"

literary treat. Few Novelists of modern can compare with Walter Besant in the to write a really good well conceived, and controlled story. His best work—worked-out His literary gifts are unique, and as the of his vigorous fancy, brilliant style, and attention to detail in all his work, has attracted a large and increasing audience which have built him a strong and enduring popularity.

CUTLER, PALMER & ESTABLISHED IN 1815.
OF LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BANGALORE, MADRAS, LAKHNAO, KUTUBAH, &c.
Are represented in China by
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
" LANSBURY & Co., Ltd., & Co. in
" H. B. HARTNELL & Co. in Japan."
Subjoined are some of the items consigned these well-known Shippers

"SPICED"
COGNAC—"The people of the Star" quality
Best.—No better spiced.
COGNAC—"The well-known 3 Star"
COGNAC—"SCOTCH WHISKY."
"THE CARBON" 100% Old.
The "Heart Shaped Bottle."
The "Square Bottle."

quality, such a well flavored and
The "OLENIVALE" in round bottles is
and good.

TRI-H WHISKY.
Only one quality consigned, the best.
PORT - INVALIDS.
Invalids in particular are recommended to
this Wine, it is really an **INVALID**!

For Connoisseurs the following have the
of fictive merits -

The "INVALID" wine, delicate fine flavor
"SERRA" a "SERRA" Wine, very good
"MANKANILA," a clean dry sparkling
"SERRA - WHITE SEAL," a special favor
China.

CLARET.
Perfectly pure Bordeaux, not loaded to
vitiated palates

COGNAC in quarts and pils
..... in quarts and pils
St. ESTERRE in quarts and pils
MARSAU-MEROC in quarts and pils

LIQUEUR.
Bénédictine from the monastery.
C. F. & Co. are the Sole Consignors
world wide known Liqueur.
For Prices apply to either of the above
marked *

PORTLAND CEMENT

J. B. WHITE & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLAND & STRAITS
Hongkong, 11th April, 1893

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—AT THE PEAK.
FOR 12 MONTHS FROM THE 1st JANUARY NEXT.
A FURNISHED HOUSE consisting of
2 Sitting Rooms, 3 Bed Rooms, 3
Bathrooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Dining
Room, Servants Quarters, &c.
Apply to
D. C. T.
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1887. [2324]

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES
247 1/2 Queen's Road East.
Apply to
LINDSEY & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1887. [2028]

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE known as
"STOWNFORD."
Apply to
LINDSEY & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1887. [1588]

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in the thorough
road with TENNIS COURT.
Apply to
Mr. WILLIAMS,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1887. [2380]

TO BE LET.

FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.
A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE on the
PEAK—FURNISHED.
FURNISHED—Containing 3 Large Reception
Rooms, 3 Good Bedrooms, Dining
Room, &c. Possession on the 22nd instant.
Apply by letter to
G. B. W.
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1887. [2233]

TO BE LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1887. [42]

HONGKONG WHEAT & GODOWNS.
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate
Rates, in First-class Godowns.
STEAMER CARGOES discharged on
favourable terms.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. [1272]

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
SUITE OF ROOMS fronting the Praya and
Paddy's Street upon the Ground Floor
of Building recently occupied by Messrs.
MELCHERS & Co.
These Premises are well adapted for OFFICES
or STORES.
Apply to
SHARP & Co.
Bata Agents,
Marine House.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1887. [1430]

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1887. [43]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are
respectfully informed that, if upon their
arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's
Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs if
sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya
Central, will receive prompt attention.
In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Undersecretary
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the same.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1887. [35]

A FINE PHOTOGRAPHER
Has just added to his COLLECTION
OF VIEWS some NEW SCENES and Photos
of NATIVE TYPES, copies of which are obtainable
in his Studio at 22, Market Street.
THEY MINUTELY of Superior Quality and
of Excellent and High Finish. PERMANENT
ENLARGEMENTS of Photos, and Views and
reproductions of the same on Paper, Canvas, or
Oils.
Apply to
STUDIO—106 HOUSE LANE. [42]

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
NAPLES JOHNSON'S BLEND
Superior Quality.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SELECTION.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong. [1854]

WINTER TIME TABLE.
THE KOWLOON FERRY.
"MORNING STAR."
Runs Daily at 7 A.M. from PRINCE'S
WHARF and TUNG TAI at the following
times—This Time Table will take effect from
the 17th October, 1887.

WEEK DAYS.

Leaves	Arrives	Leaves	Arrives
Kowloon	7:00 A.M.	Kowloon	7:00 A.M.
8:00	8:30	8:30	10:00
9:00	10:30	10:30	12:00
10:00	11:30	11:30	1:00 P.M.
11:00	12:30	12:30	2:00 P.M.
12:00	1:30	1:30	3:00 P.M.
1:00	2:30	2:30	4:00 P.M.
2:00	3:30	3:30	5:00 P.M.
3:00	4:30	4:30	6:00 P.M.
4:00	5:30	5:30	7:00 P.M.
5:00	6:30	6:30	8:00 P.M.
6:00	7:30	7:30	9:00 P.M.

* There will be no Launch on Monday and
Friday, on account of calling.
The above Time Table will be strictly adhered
to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In
case of stress of weather, due notice will be
given of any stoppages.

If you want JAPANESE GOODS at
Reasonable Prices
Go to CASSELL'S STORE,
BEAUFIELD SQUARE.
A Large Assortment of New Stationery and
other Ware, Brooms, Tea Services, Screens, &c.
New and Second-hand FURNITURE at
lowest prices.

H. M. TAYLOR
COAL MERCHANT,
has always on hand
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
STEAM COAL.
For Sale at a Moderate Price,
No. 55, PRATA CENTRAL.

A PHOTOGRAPHER
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Opposite the TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
HONGKONG.
The CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press).
Published DAILY.
Is the best medium for advertising among the
Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY
years, and enjoys the largest circulation
of any Chinese paper in the Southern
China. It is carefully edited by an experienced
Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and
RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the
Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, or from
the different Agents.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"PERKING."
Captain G. Hennemann, will be despatched for
the above Port TO-DAY, the 1st December,
at 4 P.M. instead of as previously
advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SILVERMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1887. [2327]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, AND
NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA).
The Company's Steamship
"GENERAL WERDER."
Captain W. von Schumann, will leave for the
above Ports on or about the 1st December.
For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [7]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOCHOW.
The Company's Steamship
"NAMO." Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd December,
at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1887. [2319]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"DARDANUS."
Captain Parry, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 2nd December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2171]

FOR HAIKONG (DIRECT).
THE Steamship
"CLARA." Captain Christensen, will be despatched for
the above Port on or about SATURDAY, the
3rd December, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. K. MARTY,
No. 8, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1887. [2321]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship
"ZAFIRO." Captain Talbot, will be despatched for
the above Port on SATURDAY, the 3rd December,
at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1887. [2320]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN,
HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTZE).
THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR." Captain Thompson, will be despatched as above
on SUNDAY, the 4th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2305]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, AND
YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship
"WOOSUNG." A. Yerdin, Commander, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 5th December, at
FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2316]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN,
HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTZE).
THE Company's Steamship
"ACHILLES." Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 5th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2324]

FOR NAGASAKI.
THE German Steamship
"INDEPENDENT." Captain A. Hasenwinkel, will be despatched for
the above Port on or about the 5th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
P. F. UTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2309]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(ROMA & RUSSIA UNITED COMPANIES).
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY.
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers
to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, PANAMA, NAPLES, GENOA, and
all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine,
and South American Ports up to
CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through
rates to MALACCA, PERISIAN GULF
and BANGALOR.
THE Company's Steamship
"STURA." Captain De Marchi, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 6th December, at Noon.
At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in
PRINCE'S DOCK.
For Further Particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2323]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE Steamship
"PEMBROKESHIRE." D. Williams, Commander, will be despatched for
the above Ports on or about the 5th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2018]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY, AND
MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship
"CHINGTU." J. D. C. Arthur, Commander, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December,
at DAYLIGHT.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the
superior Accommodation offered by this
Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabin are
situated forward of the Engine. Second-class
Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refectory
Chamber occupies the stowage of Fresh
Provisions during the entire voyage. A first
qualified Surgeon is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2315]

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, AND
HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP,
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON,
LIVERPOOL, and BRISTOL).
THE Steamship
"IPHIGENIA." Captain L. Volmer, will be despatched for the
above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th
December, at ELEVEN A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SILVERMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2291]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT
LONDON, &c. via SUEZ CANAL	Malva (str.)	G. W. Atkinson	Hongkong
LONDON, &c. via SUEZ CANAL	Dardanelles (str.)	Parry	Hongkong
LONDON, &c. via SUEZ CANAL	Glenishel (str.)	Donaldson	Hongkong
LONDON, &c. via SUEZ CANAL	Kishor (str.)	W. S. Thomson	Hongkong
LONDON, &c. via SUEZ CANAL	Ponbrokehills (str.)	D. Williams	Hongkong
HAVRE AND LONDON	Iphegonia (str.)	L. Volmer	Hongkong
HAVRE AND LONDON	Oma (str.)	C. E. Horne	Hongkong
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, &c.	Bayern (str.)	R. Sander	Hongkong
VANCOUVER, &c. via KORE, &c.	Parthia (str.)	A. Marshall	Hongkong
BEIJING AND PORTS OF CALL	Bayern (str.)	R. Sander	Hongkong
GENOA VIA BOMBAY, &c.	Stara (str.)	D. Marshall	Hongkong
TRIESTE	Posidon (str.)	S. Mera	Hongkong
SAN FRANCISCO VIA YAMAHA	Quesada (str.)	G. O. S. S. Co.	Hongkong
SAN FRANCISCO	Bandaniera	A. Hrens	Hongkong
NEW YORK	Asia	Anderson	Hongkong
NEW YORK	Pauline	J. D. C. Arthur	Hongkong
PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY, &c.	Tehran (str.)	W. von Schumann	Hongkong
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	General Warden (str.)	A. Yerdin	Hongkong
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, &c.	Woonung (str.)	R. Sander	Hongkong
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, &c.	Woonung (str.)	R. Sander	Hongkong
NAGASAKI	Woonung (str.)	R. Sander	Hongkong
SHANGHAI	Peking (str.)	G. Hennemann	Hongkong
SHANGHAI	Mirapore (str.)	Anderson	Hongkong
SHANGHAI	Achilles (str.)	Anderson	Hongkong
SHANGHAI	Nestor (str.)	Thompson	Hongkong
SHANGHAI VIA AMOY	Nestor (str.)	Thompson	Hongkong
HAIPHONG	Clara (str.)	Christensen	Hongkong
MANILA	Zafiro (str.)	Talbot	Hongkong
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW	Namo (str.)	Goddard	Hongkong

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO PANAMA, COLON, SUEZ,
PERICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THE
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be
despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at
THREE P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and sent by the day
provisions to sailing.
First-class Passes granted as follows:
To San Francisco and return, \$200.00
To San Francisco and return, \$100.00
To Liverpool, \$200.00
To London, \$100.00
To other European ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
marking at San Francisco for China or Japan
(or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed
a discount of 10% of the full fare. This
discount does not apply to through fares from China
and Japan to Europe.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo de-
stined to points beyond San Francisco, and
United States should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agents of the Com-
pany, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1887. [4]

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, PANAMA,
NAPLES, GENOA, and all
MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE,
and South American Ports up to
CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through
rates to MALACCA, PERISIAN GULF
and BANGALOR.
THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR." Captain Thompson, will be despatched as above
on SUNDAY, the 4th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2305]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, AND
YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship
"WOOSUNG." A. Yerdin, Commander, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 5th December, at
FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2316]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN,
HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTZE).
THE Company's Steamship
"ACHILLES." Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 5th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2324]

FOR NAGASAKI.
THE German Steamship
"INDEPENDENT." Captain A. Hasenwinkel, will be despatched for
the above Port on or about the 5th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
P. F. UTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2309]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(ROMA & RUSSIA UNITED COMPANIES).
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY.
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers
to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, PANAMA, NAPLES, GENOA, and
all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine,
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CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through
rates to MALACCA, PERISIAN GULF
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At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in
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Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2323]

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FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
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the above Ports on or about the 5th December.
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Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2018]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY, AND
MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship
"CHINGTU." J. D. C. Arthur, Commander, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December,
at DAYLIGHT.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the
superior Accommodation offered by this
Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabin are
situated forward of the Engine. Second-class
Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refectory
Chamber occupies the stowage of Fresh
Provisions during the entire voyage. A first
qualified Surgeon is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2315]

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, AND
HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP,
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON,
LIVERPOOL, and BRISTOL).
THE Steamship
"IPHIGENIA." Captain L. Volmer, will be despatched for the
above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th
December, at ELEVEN A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SILVERMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2291]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAY, AND THROUGH TO
YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF RIO
DE JANEIRO," will be despatched for
San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATUR-
DAY, the 10th December, at THREE P.M.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan
United States and Europe.
Through Freight being issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Cities,
of the United States, via Overland Railway,
to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.
First-class Passes granted as follows:
To San Francisco and return, \$200.00
To San Francisco and return, \$100.00
To Liverpool, \$200.00
To London, \$100.00
To other European ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
marking at San Francisco for China or Japan
(or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed
a discount of 10% of the full fare. This
discount does not apply to through fares from China
and Japan to Europe.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo de-
stined to points beyond San Francisco, and
United States should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agents of the Com-
pany, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1887. [4]

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, PANAMA,
NAPLES, GENOA, and all
MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE,
and South American Ports up to
CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through
rates to MALACCA, PERISIAN GULF
and BANGALOR.
THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR." Captain Thompson, will be despatched as above
on SUNDAY, the 4th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2305]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, AND
YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship
"WOOSUNG." A. Yerdin, Commander, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 5th December, at
FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2316]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN,
HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTZE).
THE Company's Steamship
"ACHILLES." Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 5th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2324]

FOR NAGASAKI.
THE German Steamship
"INDEPENDENT." Captain A. Hasenwinkel, will be despatched for
the above Port on or about the 5th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
P. F. UTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2309]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(ROMA & RUSSIA UNITED COMPANIES).
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY.
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers
to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, PANAMA, NAPLES, GENOA, and
all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine,
and South American Ports up to
CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through
rates to MALACCA, PERISIAN GULF
and BANGALOR.
THE Company's Steamship
"STURA." Captain De Marchi, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 6th December, at Noon.
At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in
PRINCE'S DOCK.
For Further Particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2323]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE Steamship
"PEMBROKESHIRE." D. Williams, Commander, will be despatched for
the above Ports on or about the 5th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2018]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY, AND
MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship
"CHINGTU." J. D. C. Arthur, Commander, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December,
at DAYLIGHT.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the
superior Accommodation offered by this
Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabin are
situated forward of the Engine. Second-class
Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refectory
Chamber occupies the stowage of Fresh
Provisions during the entire voyage. A first
qualified Surgeon is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2315]

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, AND
HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP,
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON,
LIVERPOOL, and BRISTOL).
THE Steamship
"IPHIGENIA." Captain L. Volmer, will be despatched for the
above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th
December, at ELEVEN A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SILVERMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1887. [2291]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

EXTRA TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHAMBERLAIN LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

Queensdown, October 30.—The *Etruria*, with Chamberlain on board, left this afternoon. When interviewed as to his mission Chamberlain said that on arriving at New York he intended proceeding direct to Washington, where the Fishery Commission would sit. He denied the statement published in several Canadian papers that on his arrival at New York he proposed journeying direct to Ottawa to confer with Sir John MacDonald, and laughed heartily at the rumor that he was to be accompanied to Washington by the Irish Attorney-General. He attached no importance to strictures which certain Canadian and American newspapers had thought fit to pass on him, and said he should enter upon his duties unaffected in the slightest degree by any outside hostile criticism.

He did not intend to return home immediately after the conclusion of his labors. Having never been in America before, he was, naturally, anxious to see the country and its institutions. He also proposed visiting Canada, and, therefore, did not think he could get back to England until just before the assembling of Parliament.

ENGLAND BELIEVED TO APPROVE OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London, October 30th.—The Italian Ambassador has had an interview with Salisbury to explain to him the features of the German, Austrian and Italian treaty of alliance. It is probable England will do what she can to strengthen and encourage the alliance, if she does not formally join it. Russia is said to be a subject of uneasiness in Germany. Berlin reports say that the posts along the Russian border have been strengthened and new orders given to Krupp for guns.

WHY LORD LYTON WAS APPOINTED MINISTER TO PARIS.

London, October 31st.—The appointment of Lord Lytton as Minister to Paris has given rise to an attack on Salisbury on the ground of nepotism. The mission is regarded as a wedding present to Lytton, who is about to marry Salisbury's niece. The retiring Minister is to be made an Earl.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S NEW BOOK AROUSES THE ENGLISH.

London, October 31st.—The same Tory policy that approves free speech in Ireland is frightened at Carnegie's last book. At the Wolverhampton Quarter Sessions to-day the Grand Jury made a presentment to the Recorder, respecting the book entitled "Triumphant Democracy," written by Carnegie, and which, as the *Globe* says, contains some very strong allusions to the royal family of the realm. Recorder J. J. Powell, after reading the presentment, said that it was one which the Grand Jury had a perfect right to make, but that it was not in his province to comply with their request to recommend the Committee of the Free Library to take the book off their shelves. He should think, however, that after reading the presentment the committee would not consider it creditable to allow such a work to be any longer accessible to the frequenters of the Free Library. He had no power to direct the presentation of the publishers of the book, but other authorities having their attention called to it might perhaps do so.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

London, October 31st.—The first sign of the Ministerial changes which may be expected soon will probably be Matthews' resignation of the Home Secretaryship. This is because he is at loggerheads with Sir Charles Warren, the Chief Police Commissioner, concerning the demonstrations of the unemployed. Matthews overruled the policy of breaking up the parades by charges of mounted men and substituted the policy of masterly inactivity, which has, on the whole, succeeded better. Tories are farious with him for this. He is so generally discredited among his party that he will probably have to go. Lord John Manners, who is in bad health, will also have to resign. It is thought that if Hartington is to come in that he will insist on taking one or two of his weaker followers with him. This, however, is improbable, it being more likely that Churchill will re-enter the Cabinet.

VESSELS WRECKED AND LIVES LOST IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

London, October 30th.—A terrific gale raged in the south of England on Saturday night. Many buildings were unroofed, and there were numerous shipping casualties in the Channel. A boat with a party of twelve persons which left Weymouth for a night's trolling, was capsized, and ten of the party were drowned. A sloop was wrecked off Dunkirk and four men drowned.

London, November 1st.—Seven vessels were wrecked at Cardiff and many wrecks are reported from other places during the severe storms which have prevailed throughout the British Isles. The gale which was terrific, extended around the entire coast of the United Kingdom and was accompanied by rain. Reports of the stranding of vessels continue to be received and an immense amount of damage has been done. The storm began subsiding this evening.

Brest, November 1.—A hurricane has been raging here since morning, and vessels are unable to leave the roadstead. Many fishing smacks and pilot vessels have foundered.

DE LESSEPS' LATEST PROMISE.

Paris, November 1st.—Count de Lesseps has announced to the Academy of Sciences that the Panama Canal will be opened February 3, 1890. The work will not then be entirely completed, but passage will be

free for twenty ships a day. It is estimated that the traffic will produce an annual revenue of from \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

SHE POISONED HER HUSBAND.

Belfast (Me), November 1st.—Martha M. Crockett, who was yesterday sentenced to the State Prison for life for the murder of her husband 1st December by administering poison in fried apples, which she with difficulty prevented other members of the family from eating, received her sentence stolidly.

THE MISS CASS CASE AGAIN.

London, November 1st.—The prosecution of Constable Endicott, who arrested Miss Cass on the charge of being an improper character, and who was indicted by the Middlesex Grand Jury for perjury, because of the evidence he gave against her, has collapsed. The Judge before whom the case was heard held that the evidence of Miss Cass was not corroborated, and discharged the constable.

A CANADIAN PAPER DEMANDS THE RECALL OF CHAMBERLAIN.

Chicago, November 2nd.—The *Times* Toronto special says: The *Globe* again refers to Chamberlain's appointment to-day, and in a strongly-worded editorial says: Let the British journals rub their eyes again and wake up to the necessities of the situation. Mr. Chamberlain must be recalled. There is no ought or should in the case. The imperative is required and Canadians are entitled to employ it. He must be recalled. Let the British understand that their own interests are largely staked on the result of the impending negotiations. Should the commissioners fail to reach a settlement, or should the Senate revoke their agreement, nothing can be more certain than that war between Great Britain and the United States can be avoided only by Great Britain's abandoning Canada in a way that will for ever disgrace the British name.

Do Britons know that the United States Congress has already passed an Act to cut off every sort of commercial exchange with Canada? Do they know that Congress has urged the administration to enforce that act? Are they aware that a very large proportion of American journals ceaselessly vituperate the President because he has not resorted to retaliation? Do they comprehend that he can have no option but to employ the act, if negotiations fail, or if the agreement be disallowed in the Senate? If he does employ it, what then? We do not act as an alarmist in declaring that a war which Great Britain has long feared more than any other possible war, will probably occur.

To avoid the dangers and disgrace that threaten, there is but one way. Mr. Chamberlain is the sole cause that the outlook is dark, and before his appointment it was bright enough. It was bright until he wantonly embarrassed the situation. It is gloomy because he has rendered the best method of settlement difficult to propose or discuss, and because he has made himself hateful on this continent. Without distinction of origin, Americans resent his insolent attacks upon those fellow-citizens whose loyalty rung true by the most terrible of tests when hundreds of thousands of sons of Irish mothers faced death in battle for the Republic. It is useless to found smooth prophecies upon the hope that Mr. Chamberlain's principals can escape the consequences of the hostility that he has aroused. If they do not recall him, they take the responsibility for him. If they do not recall him, it can be only because they are full of sympathy for him. His own rash insolence has brought him into trouble, and he alone should be the victim.

A GREAT DISASTER IN AN ENGLISH LEAD MINE. London, November 3rd.—A great mine disaster occurred at Dorleydale to-day by an explosion of fire-damp in the lead mine there. Upward of fifty miners were buried. Five dead have been recovered. Great crowds surrounded the mouth of the pit and there is intense excitement.

AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.

London, November 3rd.—The Imperial Commissioner at Cape Colony has officially notified the Home Government of his discovery of extensive gold fields in Namaqualand in the northwest part of Cape Colony district.

A NEW CATHEDRAL OPENED.

London, November 3rd.—The Truro Cathedral was opened to-day by the Prince of Wales. This is the first cathedral built in England by the Established Church since the Reformation. Many distinguished people attended the ceremonies, which were imposing.

WILL SOON RETIRE.

London, November 3rd.—The Duke of Cambridge, who is getting very old, though not more incapable than usual, will probably retire soon from the command of the army. The Queen is anxious that her son, the Duke of Connaught, who is equally incapable but much younger, should take his uncle's place.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London, November 14th.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* claims to know that a triple alliance was secretly concluded last spring, but the details were finally settled in the recent interview between Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck. The treaty, says the correspondent, provides for combined military and naval action by Germany, Austria and Italy against any attempt to disturb the balance of power in Europe. It also stipulates that territorial modifications shall be compulsory before the three allied Powers will consent to sign a treaty of peace. The treaty further provides for combined action for the conclusion of

peace. No one of the three will be allowed to desert from war or to treat separately without the consent of the others. It is noteworthy that the alliance also covers the Mediterranean.

A CANADIAN PAPER WHICH THINKS THE FISHERIES DISPUTE MAY LEAD TO WAR.

Toronto, November 4th.—The *Globe*, which has recently been protesting very vigorously against the appointment of Joseph Chamberlain as a member of the Fisheries Commission, comes out to-day in another strong editorial protesting against Chamberlain serving on the commission, and says: 'There is no doubt that his work on it will involve Canada in tremendous risks. The alternative of the acceptance of Mr. Bayard's proposals will be non-intercourse, commercial reprisals and probably war.' The *Globe* further says: 'The case is one in which the United States has comparatively little to fear. Great Britain has not only to fear a large loss of trade, a large expenditure of money and the shedding of British blood, but in invasion. Canada has everything to fear, for there would be the battle-ground, there would be the main cost, and their young men would furnish the bulk of the meat for the cannon crew.' The paper then goes on to advocate unrestricted reciprocity as a perfectly honorable method of settling the dispute.

THE QUEEN'S THANKS.

London, November 4th.—The *Gazette* says: The Queen says through Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, that she wishes to express her warm thanks to the Mayors and municipal officers of towns throughout the kingdom for the zeal, loyalty, personal exertions and sacrifices which contributed so much to render her jubilee a conspicuous historical event. The Queen is conscious how efficiently they were seconded by the unanimous and cordial concurrence of all her subjects whose affection and loyalty were never exhibited with more warmth and will never be forgotten by her.

A SOCIAL SCANDAL.

London, November 4th.—Society's story of a naughty baronet and his youthful lady-love is the coming sensation. There are only four men in London who know who the culprit is, though many wiseacres are going about putting it off on poor dear old Sir George Gordon. These folks are all wrong. The man who is wanted is a very different personage, and is likely to baffle his pursuers, provided his cups don't overtake him and so give the officers who have the warrant a chance of doing likewise.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

London, November 4th.—The life of the Duke of Sutherland, so well known in New York society, despite his strange travelling companions, was despaired of last night. His trouble is pneumonia. This morning's bulletin was more favourable.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

London, November 4th.—Russell Sturgis, formerly a partner in the firm of Baring Brothers, bankers, is dead. He left a fortune of \$2,000,000.

Rome, November 4th.—Cardinal Pelligrini is dead.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Durban, November 4th.—It is reported that hostilities with Dinizulu, son of Cetshwayo, have been begun and that a skirmish has taken place in which three British soldiers were killed.

LIGHT ON THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE.

Vienna, November 5th.—The new triple alliance is in the interests of peace. The German Government, it is said, cannot afford at present to have war. One of the reasons is the discovery of the inferiority of the manetka now in use in the German army. The French musket is greatly superior. A secret order has been given for the manufacture of a different gun and the muskets of the entire army will be changed. This will naturally take some time. The following comes to us from an official source, concerning the meeting and character of the recent alliance. The alliance is primarily defensive and aims at maintaining the peace of Europe on the basis of existing treaties, but if peace should be broken by any aggressive act of one Power alone, or one with allies upon the European Continent, or with the Mediterranean, the alliance could become offensive. In that case the three allied Powers would take combined naval and military action. The term aggressive act is defined as to mean an act whereby one Power singly, or with allies, should at tempt a forcible disturbance of the existing distributions of power in Europe or on the Mediterranean.

The points settled in detail at Friedrichshagen were: First—Contingencies which would form a *casus belli*, the method for proceeding to combined diplomatic action in the first instance and the delays that should be granted to offending Powers before war is declared; second—A general plan for combined military and naval action in the various circumstances that might arise; third—The exact military and naval forces which each of the three allied Powers should bring into the field and on the seas; fourth—The results to be achieved by combined action, with a view to securing durable peace after a victorious war. This last clause stipulates the territorial modifications that would have to be made in Europe before the three allied Powers would consent to sign a treaty of peace. It further provides that combined action shall be taken for the conclusion of peace, and that no one of the three Powers shall treat separately or desert from

war without the consent of the other two. It is especially significant that the Mediterranean should be included in the part of Europe which the new triple alliance intends to defend with its combined might.

STANLEY'S PROGRESS.

London, November 5th.—Advices from St. Paul de Loando state that news has been received there from Henry M. Stanley under date of September 8th, to the effect that the expedition had left the camp that he had established about eight days' journey from the Mahodi country, and was advancing toward the western shore of the Albert Nyanza. The men were greatly fatigued and struggled with difficulty over a distance of several kilometers a day. The most important chiefs of the country through which the expedition had traveled, readily complied with Stanley's request for food. Stanley halted for four days to reorganize the expedition, and then leaving thirty men to guard this new camp, proceeded toward Albert Nyanza.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

Vienna, November 5th.—Count Kalnoky said to-day that the mode of solving the Bulgarian question, as indicated in the speech from the throne, would assuredly meet general assent. An intervention in Bulgarian affairs by a single Power was absolutely precluded. He hoped that foreign interference was precluded forever. Austria recognized the Bulgarian Government as existent *de facto*, but she could not at present recognize Prince Ferdinand as the lawful ruler of Bulgaria or have official intercourse with him. He believed that Austria and Germany, by the peaceful policy pursued by them for years past, had carried on a propaganda full of blessings to the world. He was striving, as always, to maintain the relations between Russia and Austria on the most friendly footing.

GERMAN DUTIES ON GRAIN.

Berlin, November 5th.—The Agricultural Council to-day, definitely approved the tariff on grain adopted yesterday, which fixes the duty on rye and wheat at 6 marks, on oats and barley at 3 marks, on buckwheat, pulse and other kinds of grain at 2 marks. A duty of 50 pfennigs was fixed on bran. The council also adopted measures closing the frontier against foreign consignments and granting the Bundesrat power in special cases to re-act to the duties of 1885.

MADAGASCAR MATTERS.

London, November 5th.—The Government of Madagascar has notified the treaty powers of its refusal to receive the ex-qua-tor of any Consul through the French Resident, because M. Devillers, the Resident, has made a statement to the effect that England has consented to the ex-qua-tor of the British Consulate at Tamatave passing through his hands. This British surrender has created surprise, while M. Devillers, systematically ignoring the Willoughby-Paton treaty, has rendered a *modus vivendi* between him and the Madagascar Premier impossible.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

London, November 5th.—There is reason to believe that Salisbury does not share the opinion of the Canadian press, which, of course largely prevails here, as to the certainty of the failure of the Fisheries Commission. It has never occurred to him to recall Chamberlain or to in any way modify his policy with regard to the commission. There is a good opinion here of Chamberlain's adroitness.

SULLIVAN IN IRELAND.

Queenstown, November 5th.—John L. Sullivan expressed himself as very indignant at the boastful language used by Kilrain and Mitchell. He says that he wants to fight both of them in the same ring. He believes that Smith is a better man than Kilrain, and declares that he means to return to America as the champion of the world or die here.

THE BOKHARANS OBJECT.

London, November 5th.—The Amser of Bokhara has informed the Czar that the Bokharans object to the permanent Russian occupation of Kerk, and has asked the Czar to postpone the transfer of troops from Chardjui to Kerk until the Bokharans shall have been galled over.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

Ottawa, November 5th.—Trade returns between Canada and the United States for the last fiscal year show a considerable falling off in imports, while the exports maintain the average of recent years.

BURIAL OF JENNY LIND.

London, November 5th.—The body of Jenny Lind was buried at Malvern to-day.

AN ATTEMPT TO FORCE O'BRIEN TO WEAR A CONVICT'S GEAR.

Dublin, November 5th.—O'Brien resisted an attempt to force him to put on the uniform of the Tullamore Jail to-day. The prison doctor then directed the Governor to desist on account of the unfavorable state of O'Brien's health.

Dillon spoke at Castlereagh to-day. He entreated his hearers to swear with him that as long as life and liberty remained they would do everything in their power to avenge O'Brien and to make suffer the hateful class who consigned this beloved and gifted Irishman to a felon's cell.

London, November 6th.—Labouchere writes a long refutation, as an eye-witness, of many of Balfour's assertions made in his Birmingham speech, in defense of the Irish people.

Michael Davitt addressed a meeting to-day at Carrick-Shannon, Ireland. He denounced what he termed Balfour's 'bounce' at Birmingham.

THE RIFLES USED BY THE GERMAN ARMY TO BE CHANGED.

Berlin, November 6th.—The perfection of more effective powder and bullets has enabled the War Office to adopt smaller-bore rifles. The defects of the larger bore are only apparent in comparison with the French and Russian repeaters. The expense of the change will be enormous, but the Government has decided to manufacture the new rifles with the greatest energy.

J. L. SULLIVAN GIVEN A GRAND RECEPTION AT LIVERPOOL.

London, November 6th.—John L. Sullivan, the American pugilist, was met by friends in a special tug on his arrival at Liverpool. On landing an enthusiastic crowd tried to unharness four horses of the carriage waiting for him. A reception was given at the Grand Hotel this afternoon which was attended by many fighters, among them being Greenfield and Bevan. The customs officers will retain Sullivan's belt pending the payment of duty. Sullivan will start for London in the morning.

BARON WOLVERTON.

London, November 7th.—Baron Wolverton, who died suddenly at Brighton, yesterday, was a staunch friend of the Irish cause. He donated £100,000 toward the expense of the Home Rule candidates in the Parliamentary elections of 1886, and had frequently intimated his intention to spend a like amount at the next general election. He was one of Gladstone's closest friends.

THE TRIAL OF GENERAL CAFFAREL AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

Paris, November 7th.—The trial of General Caffarel, Mme. Limousin, Mme. Ratazza and General d'Andlau for selling Legion of Honor decorations, was commenced today. All the defendants were present except General d'Andlau.

General Caffarel was first examined. He admitted entering into business relations with Mme. Limousin in order to obtain resources to relieve his embarrassment. He interested himself in applications for Legion of Honor decorations, socially, to oblige Mme. Limousin. He never received any money for them. He denied that he divulged the plan for the mobilization of the Seventeenth Corps.

London, November 7th.—Grevy, there is reason to believe, is going to resign as soon as the scandal blows over. He has been hit very hard by it, and is deeply offended and angered, and his resignation is almost certain. The dark horse to succeed him is Leroyer, President of the Senate.

COUNT KALNOY'S VIEWS OBJECTED TO IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, November 7th.—The Journal St. Petersburg: 'Count Kalnoy's view of Prince Ferdinand's position differs from the Russian view. According to Kalnoy the sanction of the Powers alone is required to legalize Prince Ferdinand's election. Russia never recognized the validity of his election because the Sobranje which elected him was the outcome of violence and illegality. Count Kalnoy's efforts to rally Russia will not tend to bring about peace. They may be more usefully employed elsewhere. Russia no more threatens peace than she threatens the independence of the Balkan States.'

LANDOWNE'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

London, November 7th.—Lord Stanley of Preston is said to be about to exchange the Presidency of the Board of Trade for the Governor-Generalship of Canada. If so Salisbury must expect to be told that he has put a dull man into one of the most important positions in the empire. In reality, however, the appointment would not be a bad one. Stanley is not a great politician and never will be, but he is highly respectable, civil, and a fairly competent gentleman of the type which often succeeds very well as Governor or Viceroy. Stanley has plenty of discretion and might be trusted not to embroil himself with parties or persons and generally to make a highly respectable figurehead and, perhaps, something more.

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London, November 7th.—Salisbury has given in his adhesion to the new triple alliance, though not without important reservations. What those reservations are remains a secret so well kept that some of the best-informed diplomatic circles in Europe can only guess at them. On the whole Salisbury is believed to have secured most of the advantages of the new combination, and at the same time to have guarded himself against the most serious of its risks. The triple alliance is now a triple one with an English annex.

PRINCELY GENEROSITY.

Frankfort, November 7th.—A dispatch from Buda-Pest to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that Baron Hirsch has decided to distribute 100,000,000 francs among all existing European Jewish charitable institutions. His private secretary has started for Russia to begin the distribution.

FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

Paris, November 7th.—The Chamber of Deputies Committee on Bills affecting foreigners, has introduced a stringent clause, which will seriously affect British and American residents. It proposes that all children born in France of persons who have resided in this country for twenty years shall be held to be French subjects when they become of age.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

New York, November 9th.—The Tribune says: Returns from New York State indicate the election of the Democratic State ticket by a plurality of 18,000 or thereabouts. In 1885 Mr. Cook, candidate then and this year, for Secretary, had a plurality of 14,608. The third party (Prohibitionists), would seem to have made decided gains. Last years they gave their nominees for the Appeals bench 36,414 votes. This year their vote will reach 40,000. The Labor vote for the entire State is estimated at 70,000, of which 20,000 was polled outside of New York and Kings counties.

The total general vote will doubtless show a falling off from last year, although in some localities there has been a decided increase. The Senate and Assembly remain Republican. The present Senate stands as follows: Republicans 20, Democrats 12. The next Senate, according to our present figures, which are not complete, will stand as follows: Republicans 19, Democrats 13. The Republicans gain a New York district, the West Chester-Boekland district, and lose the Ulster-Schoharie-Green district, the Rensselaer-Schoharie district, and the Monroe district. The present Assembly stands as follows: Republicans 74, Democrats 54. The indications are that this majority of 20 will be somewhat reduced. The Republicans

gain one of the Saratoga districts and the Schenectady district, while the Democrats gain the First Onondaga, Seneca, Warren and one of the metropolitan districts.

Morgan J. O'Brien received the highest vote of all the candidates on the judiciary ticket, Judge Lawrence coming next. The vote in this city for the Republican State ticket fell below the general expectation, while that for the Democratic candidates was larger than most politicians had looked for.

For Secretary of State Frederick D. Grant received in this city less than 60,000 votes, while the Democratic candidate, Frederick Cook, got nearly 100,000 votes, giving Cook a plurality over Grant of about 50,000 votes.

There was a tremendous falling off in the George vote. Last year, for Mayor, in this city Henry George received more than 60,000 votes. This year, for Secretary of State, he got only about 36,000 votes. The general belief among well-informed politicians was that the Democratic bosses and hoodlars bought outright a large number of labor votes. Then the labor vote was diminished by the strenuous opposition of the Catholic Church.

The exposures concerning Colonel Fellows did not prevent a great mass of Democratic voters from adhering to him. The famous hoodlars and all the criminal classes of New York and their sympathizers, in order to carry Fellows through, obtained a great many votes for him. The deal by the County Democracy of purchasing a large part of the Progress Labor vote also helped Fellows, as did also the buying of corrupt votes. This corruption was carried on with caution behind closed doors, but that it was pressed with great zeal no one in his senses doubts. The only Republican candidate for the State Senate elected in this city was Cornelius Van Cott, Eighth district. The three Republican Assemblymen were elected.

In Ohio Governor Foraker estimates his plurality at 35,000. The Republican Chairman estimates the plurality for the Governor at over 25,000. Murat Halstead does not see how it can fall below 30,000. Last year the Republican plurality for Secretary of State was 11,781, and in 1885 it was 17,451 for Governor. Returns on legislative candidates indicate a good Republican majority in the Legislature.

In Massachusetts the Republican plurality is estimated at 14,000, though it may go above these figures. The Democratic loss in Boston was about 3,000, and in the State about 8,400.

In Rhode Island the Republicans have regained the Eleventh Congressional district, electing Warren O. Arnold by a majority of 542.

Nebraska has been carried by the Republicans by an estimated plurality of over 20,000.

Reports from Virginia state that the Legislature is in doubt.

In Pennsylvania the Republican plurality is about 25,000.

New Jersey elects a Democratic Legislature.

In Maryland the Republicans have cut down the Democratic majority to 3,000 or less.

GOSSIP ABOUT PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PLANS.

Washington, November 9th.—There are rumors afloat again that President Cleveland will soon make a number of changes in his Cabinet. The prospective appointment of Secretary Lamar to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court leads to rumors that a number of changes will be made in the President's official family.

Postmaster-General Vilas has been booked for the Secretaryship of the Interior as soon as Lamar steps out, while Don M. Dickinson of Michigan is now regarded as the man to run the postal service after the before-mentioned change takes place. Private Secretary Lamont is as silent as an oyster on the subject, but there are many reasons for believing the story true. In the first place, Cleveland has an idea that he can make a hole in the Republican vote in the Northwest, and his recent trip was taken with that view. He has Vilas now with him; and if one more sop was thrown to the people of that section they might take more stock in his administration. The principal objection to the scheme is that the South would want Lamar's successor to come from that section, but Cleveland has an idea that the South is solid anyway, and there is no need of giving it any more attention.

It would not be a very strange thing under these circumstances, if the President should fill the vacancy in his Cabinet by selecting a Pacific coast man. There is no doubt of the fact that he thinks himself able with a little manipulation to carry California, and possibly Oregon and Nevada for the Democratic ticket next year. The many important offices he has bestowed upon Californians during the last few months, are corroborative of this statement of the President's view. Of course the friends of the present chief assistants in both the Interior and Post office departments, will oppose the coming in of any outsiders, for they are hopeful that the President will live up to his pretensions in favor of civil service reform and promote those next in line.

Chicago, November 7th.—A special from Washington says: It is not generally believed, by Democrats as well as Republicans, that the appointment of Secretary Lamar to a position on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States would be confirmed, and a number of Republican Senators have stated, so that it may reach the ears of the President, that they will oppose the appointment if it is made. They claim that he is not fitted for the position in any way, and that if he were on the Bench his record on many subjects would keep him shelved very much of the time. Senator Edmunds is already committed against the confirmation of an appointment like this. He is Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, which must consider it before it comes up for action by the full Senate. Edmunds refused to report and pigeon-holed the appointment by Grant of Caleb Cushing for the same position, and the appointment was withdrawn. Cushing, it was ascertained by the records of the War Department, had written a letter to Jeff Davis, asking an official favor in the form of the promotion of a soldier in the Confederate army. Edmunds would, therefore, stultify himself if he reported in favor of Lamar who not only was a friend of Jeff Davis, but who has defended him whenever opportunity has offered, and has been an able coadjutor of Davis in keeping alive Confederate issues ever since the war.

Under the circumstances it is not absolutely certain that Vilas will achieve his ambition and assume charge of the Interior portfolio, and unless Lamar is appointed a Justice or voluntarily retires from the Cabinet, there will be no vacancy into which Don M. Dickinson could be crowded. Not only the newspapers at Washington, but some of the most prominent Democrats in Mr. Cleveland's party have become alarmed over the report that the President proposes to find a plan for Dickinson at the expense of Stevenson. Few of the working Democrats and none of the newspapers have any surplus love for the Michigan statesman. On the other hand, they regard Stevenson as a thorough Democrat, in the first place, and, above all, a royal good fellow, whose promotion would please every one, including his party enemies.

DILLON MAKES A GREAT SPEECH.

Dublin, November 3rd.—At a meeting of the Central Executive National League in Dublin to-day, John Dillon, M. P., made a very important speech. It was mainly devoted to the imprisonment of O'Brien, of whom Dillon spoke in deeply touching terms. He concluded as follows: 'I have spoken of this thing from the point of view of Englishmen and men all over the world. I deliberately refrain from speaking of it from the point of view of an Irishman. I dare not do so. The language I would use would be language I would probably regret, and which would injure our cause. The Irish people know what to think of it. [Applause.] Deep in the heart of every man who calls himself an Irishman, who was born of an Irish mother, and all over the world to-day there is a feeling which needs not words to find expression [applause], and if O'Brien should suffer or die in that prison many generations of men will pass away before the consequences of it will be forgotten.' [Applause.]

Dillon spoke in highly complimentary terms of O'Brien's influence with the people and proceeded:

'I would scorn to pretend to be one of those who believe the principle that individual men in a great struggle like this count for nothing. I do not believe anything of the sort. I may be wrong, but I find among our people—the Irish people—that individual men count for a great deal. Our people have suffered terribly in their previous struggles. They are a people who, when they trust a man and believe in his honor, in his ability, and in his honesty and courage, will follow him into any danger. [Cheers.] They are a people who have been frequently betrayed, frequently misled, frequently led into very false and miserable positions. My own experience of the Irish people is this: That they are never so strong, never so irresistible as when they are following the advice and leadership of a man in whom they place their trust, if that leader be an able and an honest man. [Hear! hear!] It is undoubtedly a terrible and cruel blow to the people of Ireland that a man in whom they have learned to trust, both as regards his honor, courage and abilities, is removed from among them.'

'But I still believe,' continued Dillon, 'that the Government will find before very long, and I know that the landlords will find [hear! hear!] that the feeling of the people has reached such a point that their position will not be bettered nor made easy by the cruel wrong they have inflicted on us and on Mr. O'Brien. I believe they will find, on the contrary, that their position is made worse. I believe they will find that if they wanted to break the back of our movement and to crush it that they should have removed William O'Brien long ago. [Hear! hear!] Although it is true that to-day he is lying at Tullamore jail and enduring the insults and the cruelties of a base and cowardly Government, it is true equally that his spirit lives in the hearts of the people of Ireland. [Cheers.] It is true that the winged words which he had disseminated over Ireland for many months are not forgotten by the people, and it is true, and I am proud to be here to say that it is true, that to the many motives which animated Irish patriotism in the past there is now added another and a holier motive. [A voice, 'Brave Dillon,' and applause]; the motive of the punishment of the foul and infamous and cowardly prosecutors of O'Brien. [Cheers.] There is no hillside or valley in Ireland where the cry does not ring out at every secret meeting—and there are lots of secret meetings going on where they will not allow public ones—[Hear! hear!] where the cry does not ring out among the men who meet along the road, 'Remember O'Brien and avenge him!' [Loud and continued cheers]; and they know right well how to carry out that cry, and tell the landlords of Ireland that while the parting words of O'Brien will be recollected and acted upon—namely to avoid outrage and crime as you would avoid poison, the last words he spoke to his people before he was shut up—we will find other and more effectual means of making the landlords of Ireland remember O'Brien [cheers] and regret the day they embarked on this cowardly and contemptible policy. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Harrington, M. P., and Swift McNaile, M. P., also addressed the meeting.

O'Brien is suffering seriously from his incarceration and the prison diet. He has this evening been removed to the infirmary of the jail by direction of the medical officer.

At Kildysart, County Clare, to-day, a second warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Cox, member of Parliament, for an offense against the Coercion Act. At Kilmathiness, County Waterford, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Pyne, member of Parliament, for a like offense. Neither had answered to the summons.

A farmer was shot dead in Kerry this morning by moonlighters. His name was Patrick Quirk. It is alleged that he had grabbed a farm.

At a meeting of landlords in County Armagh to-day, a resolution was adopted declaring that landlords did not desire to sell their properties.

London, November 8th.—The Cabinet have decided not to convene Parliament until the end of February, in order to avoid the embarrassments of parliamentary criticism of the course pursued by the Government in Ireland.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

London, November 8th.—John L. Sullivan has apparently taken the position of the London Lion, vacated by Buffalo Bill. He is run after more than any royalty. Gladstone himself cannot draw such eager crowds. The Pall Mall Gazette, in speaking of his reception, says: 'Is there a man

in all England, prince, statesman, peer, philosopher, poet, preacher or artist, whom 12,000 persons would care to crowd Easton station on one of the wettest and blackest afternoons in November for the mere chance of obtaining a passing glimpse of his figure? It may safely be asserted that there is not one excepting John L. Sullivan, champion of champions, who measures sixteen and one-quarter inches round his biceps, who has knocked more men out of time in the last eight years than any other inhabitant of the planet. Less comforting to the modern reformer is the evidence which Sullivan's reception affords of the failure of legislation to change the minds and ideals of man. The police can put down prize-fighting, but the prize-fighting Celt worshippers of a sixteen-inch biceps as an ideal man remain as strong as ever. If the strong hand of the law were removed the prize-ring would be re-established to-morrow. The broad fact is that what might be called the pot-house public is as savage, as brutal and as fierce as ever.

London to-night is in an unusual state of alarm regarding to-morrow, as threats have been made by anarchists and socialists to break up the Lord Mayor's procession. The shop-keepers will close their places and peaceable people have been warned to stop at home. The police have strict instructions to arrest all inciters of violence. Several arrests were made to-day in Trafalgar Square; among them were two reporters there on duty who did not march on promptly when ordered. Bail for them was refused.

It is proposed that in connection with the Glasgow internal exhibition there should be an international yacht race on the Firth of Clyde next summer for £1,000 and a champion cup. The race to be open to all comers.

Sir Julian Goldsmith has purchased Dorchester House on Park lane, with all its contents as they stand, for the sum of £1,000,000. Dorchester House, the property of Mr. Halford, is, perhaps, the largest private mansion in London, and contains, among other treasures, a pair of malachite doors valued at £30,000.

The Marchioness of Westminster, who celebrated her ninetieth birthday to-day, comes of a long-lived race, the head of the house of Sutherland usually reaching 75 years. The Marchioness was married sixty-eight years ago, and her eldest son, the Duke of Westminster, is 62 years of age. Two of her sons, the Duke of Westminster and Lord Strathbridge, are peers, and four of her daughters are peeresses, viz: the Duchess of Cumberland, the Countess of Marlefield, Lady Eventlock and Lady Leigh.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Berlin, November 8th.—Universal attention and interest are directed to San Remo, and every particle of information relative to the Crown Prince is eagerly grasped at. The public are, however, exhibiting exemplary patience, and calmly awaiting the result of to-night's and to-morrow's examination. Professor Schroeter, who left Vienna yesterday morning, is expected to reach San Remo to-night, and Prince Wilhelm, accompanied by Drs. Krause and Schmidt, to-morrow. Dr. Moritz Schmidt of Frankfurt is the third specialist to whom I referred last night.

The following details are published by the Berlin Tagblatt: Last Friday week, the Crown Prince's voice was better than it has been since the commencement of his illness, and the appearance of his throat was satisfactory. A few days afterward his voice became somewhat husky, and the swelling increased so that his Imperial Highness had an uncomfortable feeling in his throat. His doctors instantly sent for Dr. Mackenzie, who, appreciating at once the gravity of the case, immediately called in the German specialist already mentioned for consultation.

The exact nature of the new formation will have to be defined after a microscopic investigation. Dr. Mackenzie believes he will be able to remove a piece of the new growth, though it will not be easy to do so. He will not, however, attempt it till after the arrival of the other specialists in order that they may see the Crown Prince's throat as it now is. Meanwhile his Imperial Highness is taking ice pills and soothing remedies. Dr. Mackenzie is said to be still struggling against any external operation. The Crown Princess is devoting herself with untiring energy to the care of her illustrious consort, and his Imperial Highness continues to be cheerful and in excellent spirits. Dr. Mackenzie has given him an accurate account of the malady.

The same paper hears by telegram to-day that there is absolutely no immediate danger. The sympathy felt for the Crown Prince and his family, in diplomatic, as well as in purely German circles, is very marked. I regret to be obliged to state that the fresh growth that has appeared in the Crown Prince's throat does in reality give rise to apprehensions as to its malignant nature. Its appearance leads the doctor to suppose it to be so, and I understand that Sir Morril Mackenzie will probably try to remove a portion to-morrow, which will be sent to Professor Virchow for examination.

A telegram from San Remo, received here this afternoon, says that one of the Secretaries of the German Embassy in Rome is expected there to confer with Prince William. It adds that the condition of the Crown Prince grew worse on the way from Alessandria, where his Imperial Highness conversed with several of the railway officials. Hoarseness set in again on Thursday. The Russian telegraph officials on the German frontier have received orders to forward no private telegrams relating to the health of the Emperor William or that of the German Crown Prince.

Professor Bergmann will perform an operation on the throat of the Crown Prince if the physicians decide that such a step is necessary. The Emperor, though worried about the condition of the Crown Prince, is improving in health.

It is reported that Dr. Mackenzie has declared that an operation on the Crown Prince is almost impossible. The specialists will hold a consultation to-morrow.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

Paris, November 8th.—Deputations from several Socialist organizations organized a funeral to-day. The Communists of Paris attempted to display red flags. The police interfered and a riot ensued. The people in the procession showed resistance, and the police were compelled to draw their sabres. On the cortege reaching the cemetery a speech was made, and there were cries of 'Vive la Commune.' M. Coffrain, member of the Municipal Council, and one of the leaders in the disturbance, was arrested.